PeopleSoft

PeopleSoft Enterprise Project Costing 8.9 Documentation Update: Commitment Control to Project Costing Process

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This documentation update discusses these two Project Costing enhancements:

- When you run the Commitment Control to Project Costing Application Engine process (PC_KK_TO_PC) to send budget data to Project Costing, and an active budget plan already exists, the system changes the status of the existing budget plan to *Inactive*, and the imported budget journal becomes the active budget plan.
- When you unpost a budget journal in Commitment Control the system changes the Project Costing distribution status for the journal row back to *N* (new), which makes the unposted journal row eligible to be sent to Project Costing when you run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process.

The information in this document is a supplement to the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Project Costing 8.9 PeopleBook,* and replaces the Commitment Control to Project Costing Process section in the "Integrating with Commitment Control" chapter.

The corresponding software changes are posted in resolution ID 626979 on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website.

Commitment Control to Project Costing Process

Use the Commitment Control to Project Costing Application Engine process (PC_KK_TO_PC) to post budget transactions in Project Costing that you enter directly into Commitment Control. Rows are eligible to post in Project Costing if all of these conditions exist:

- The Project Costing distribution status of the journal line is *N* (new).
- The budget header status is either posted or unposted.
- The ledger group type is either expenses or revenue.

After you post budget journals directly into Commitment Control, if Projects Budgeting is enabled at the installation level and you run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process, the system:

- Populates the Project Transaction Interface table (INTFC_PROJ_RES).
- Triggers the Budget Loader Application Engine process (PC_BUDGET_IN) that populates the Project Budgeting tables (PC_BUD_PLAN, PC_BUD_ITEM, and PC_BUD_DETAIL).
- Updates the Project Costing Distribution Status field (PC_DISTRIB_STATUS) value to *D* (distributed) on the Commitment Control Budget Journal Line table (KK_BUDGET_LN).

If you create a budget in Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process, if Projects Budgeting is enabled at the installation level and no current active budget plan exists for that project, the system:

- Modifies the Project Costing Distribution Status field value of the journal row to *D* (distributed).

- Creates a budget plan in Project Costing with an *Active* status.

If you subsequently unpost the budget journal in Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process, the system:

- Resets the Project Costing Distribution Status field value for the journal row back to *N* (new) if the original Project Costing Distribution Status field for the row was *D.*
- Modifies the status of the existing budget plan to *Inactive.*
- Creates a new budget plan with an *Active* status that represents the reversal of the previous budget plan.

  The new budget plan contains the same amounts as the previous plan, but with the multiplier signs reversed.
- Sends the new budget rows to the Project Transaction Interface table and Project Budgeting tables (PC_BUD_PLAN, PC_BUD_ITEM, and PC_BUD_DETAIL).

If you create a budget in Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process, if Projects Budgeting is enabled at the installation level and an active budget plan already exists in Project Costing, the system:

- Modifies the status of the existing budget plan in Project Costing to *Inactive.*
- Creates a new budget plan in Project Costing with an *Active* status.
- Sends the new budget rows to the Project Transaction Interface table and Project Budgeting tables.
- Modifies the Project Costing Distribution Status field value for the journal row to *D*.

Following are additional examples showing the behavior of the Commitment Control to Project Costing process:

- Assume that you post Journal A and Journal B to Commitment Control. Both journals have identical ChartField values. The Commitment Control to Project Costing process creates one budget plan that contains both journals.
- Assume that you post Journal C to Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process. The process creates Budget Plan C as the active budget plan. Then you post Journal D and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process. The system changes the status of Budget Plan C to *Inactive,* and creates Budget Plan D as the active budget plan.
- Assume that you post Journal E to Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process. The process creates Budget Plan E as the active budget plan. Then you unpost Journal E in Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process. The system changes the status of Budget Plan E to *Inactive,* and creates Budget Plan F, which represents the reversal of Budget Plan E, as the active budget plan.

You must define the project ID and activity ID as key ChartFields if you create budgets directly in Commitment Control and send them to Project Costing by using the Commitment Control to Project Costing process.

The Commitment Control to Project Costing process uses the default analysis groups for the revenue budget and the cost budget that are specified on the Project Costing Definition page. The process uses the first analysis type listed in the appropriate analysis group. For example, assume that you use the RBUD (Revenue Budget Group) analysis group for revenue budgets and the BUD (Budgets) analysis group for cost budgets. The analysis type RB1 (Revenue Budget 1) is listed first in the RBUD analysis group. Therefore, the process uses RB1 to post revenue budgets to the budget plan and the Project Transaction table.

When you generate a budget plan by using the Commitment Control to Project Costing process, the budget item default value is *Other.*

Note. If you create a budget journal in Commitment Control and Projects Budgeting is enabled at the installation level, you cannot change the default budget item in the project budget. In this way the system prevents you from changing the budget item from *Other* to another value, which would result in changing the ChartField values to correspond to the new budget item.

If you create budgets in Project Costing, we recommend that you also adjust the budgets in Project Costing. If you adjust budgets directly in Commitment Control, the result will be multiple budget plans in Project Costing. For example, assume that you create a project budget in Project Costing with plan ID 123. When you finalize the budget the system sends the budget rows to Commitment Control. Now assume that you adjust the budget journal directly in Commitment Control and run the Commitment Control to Project Costing process. The process creates plan ID 456 in Project Costing with an *Active* status, and changes plan ID 123 in Project Costing to an *Inactive* status. In this example the Project Transaction table contains the original budgeted rows in plan ID 123 and the adjusted budget rows in plan ID 456.

If you create a new budget journal in Commitment Control and Projects Budgeting is not enabled at the installation level, the Commitment Control to Project Costing process sends transaction rows to the Project Transaction Interface table and does not create a budget plan.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Project Costing 8.9 PeopleBook, “Integrating with Commitment Control,” Understanding Integration Between Project Costing and Commitment Control

PeopleSoft Enterprise Commitment Control 8.9 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Basic Commitment Control Options,” Setting Up Control Budget Definitions